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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

MR. JOHN COVODE has addressed Gov. Fenton, of New York, a pungent letter through the newspapers, in condemnation of his suggestion for paying national honors to dead rebels.

THE derangement of industrial interests is not confined to the United States. In England the pinch is quite as severe as here. In London alone forty thousand persons, not so reduced as to enter alms houses, receive outside relief. The falling off of imports into this country, running up to many millions of dollars during the past year, has some connection with this suffering.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which is the actual owner of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, have a surplus of near two millions of dollars. Under the most discouraging circumstances it has refused to divest itself of this proprietorship, even upon conditions assuring the completion of the connection as speedily as possible after the settlement of the legal impediments. It is, consequently, reasonable to infer, since the restoration of the charter by the Supreme Court, that work on the unfinished portion of the line will be resumed upon the incoming of spring, and that the whole will be pushed to completion at the earliest practicable moment.

MR. CHARLES P. CLEVER, delegate in Congress from New Mexico, has issued a well reasoned pamphlet of forty five pages, showing the resources of New Mexico, her necessities for railroad communications with the Atlantic and Pacific States, and her future prospects. This is one of the preliminaries to asking Congress to extend the national credit, to the amount of at least one hundred millions of dollars, to the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad.

Simultaneously, it seems probable a like subsidy will be asked for a railroad starting at Portland, in Oregon, and intersecting the Union Pacific at some point in Utah or Colorado. Is there any bottom to the National Treasury?

ACCORDING to the Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, it now contains 486 criminal inmates—the largest number ever reached. During the year 113 were discharged; thirty-four were pardoned; five escaped, and two died; so that the whole number of prisoners for the year was 640. As the prison has only 318 cells, it is apparent that two-thirds of the number contain two prisoners instead of one, as the laws direct. Of course, this makes the solitary system, of which so much boasting has been heard, a nullity. We are not sorry for that, for we have no faith in the system, and think the sooner it shall be got rid of the better. But it ought to be superseded by some other definite system, not by what is in oppugnation to all systems. Members of the present Legislature ought earnestly to consider this matter. The Inspectors cannot refuse to receive prisoners duly committed; and, receiving them, they cannot retain them in custody in the manner commanded by law. An effectual remedy ought to be provided for this condition of affairs.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1867.

A list of two hundred and fifty acts of the Legislature, which failed to become laws on account of the non-payment of the enrolment tax, has been published. As many of them relate to this section of the State, and as some of them can yet be saved by the payment of the tax within twelve months after the date of the passage of the acts, we have gleaned out all of those which seem to relate to this end of the Commonwealth and publish the list below:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Meadville City Passenger Railway Company; Allegheny and Saw Mill Valley Passenger Railway; Warren, Sheffield and Bennet Branch Railroad.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Incorporating the Pit Hole Gas and Water; McKeesport Gas; Irwin Gas; Newcastle Water Company.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The Germania Savings Institution of Erie; Greenville Savings and Loan; Insurance and Safe Deposit; Meadville Savings and Loan; Fort Pitt Mutual Life and Trust; Boatman's Insurance and Transportation.

TURNPIKES AND PLANK ROADS.

Summit Plank Road or Turnpike Company; Kittanning and Rural Village; The Gallitzin and Cambria Mills; Monongahela City and Victory; Washington County; Supplement to an act incorporating the Clarion and Allegheny River Turnpike Company.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

A supplement to the act authorizing the construction of a bridge over Oil Creek at or near the old Furnace road on the Kason farm; establishing a ferry across the Allegheny at or near Failing Springs, Venango county; supplement to an act establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Giggins' Landing, Harmony township, Venango county; establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Allen Post, Washington county; a supplement to the act establishing a ferry across the Allegheny at or near the mouth of Pine Run, Allegheny county; incorporating the Rynd Farm Bridge Company; Citizens Ferry Company of Pittsburgh; authorizing Allen K. Williams to establish a ferry over Oil Creek at or near the township line of Allegheny and Cherry Tree, Venango county; a ferry over the Monongahela at California; a ferry over the Allegheny at Patterson's Falls, Venango county; a ferry over the Allegheny at East Sandy Creek, Venango county; construing certain portions of the act of February 19, 1865, granting to Samuel Stock the right to erect a ferry or bridge over Oil Creek at or near the Noble Well; supplement to the act incorporating the Titusville Bridge Company; authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Youghiogheny, between Dickerson's Run and Taylor's Ford.

MINING COMPANIES.

Allegheny Gold and Silver Mining Company; Montana and Pittsburgh Gold and Silver Mining Company; supplemental to the act incorporating the Oil Creek, Lake and Titusville Mining and Transportation Company; extending the time for paying the enrolment tax on the act incorporating the Sugar Creek Mining and Transportation Company; and some twenty mining companies, of which, only the names being given, we do not know the location.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Authorizing William Howe to erect a boom for sawed logs, on Two Lick Creek, Cherry Hill township, Indiana county; incorporating the Indiana Woolen Works; the Rock Valley Co-operative Association of Allegheny county; the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company; the Oil City Gold Factory; increasing the capital of the Venango Water Company; a supplement to an act incorporating the Reno Shipping Company; the Co-operative Association of East Birmingham, Allegheny county; enabling the agents of the Methodist Book Concern to hold real estate in Pittsburgh; the Oil City Brewing Company; incorporating the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; supplement to the act incorporating the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company; supplement to the act incorporating the Union Park Skating Association of Allegheny; authorizing the Two Lick regular Baptist congregation, in Green township, Indiana county, to remove bodies from their burial grounds and to reinter the same; supplement to an act incorporating the Youghiogheny Shaft Company; extending the time for the payment of the enrolment tax on the act to incorporate the Meadville Novelty Works.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Free Railroad Bill—Bill to Preserve Game in Allegheny County—Final Adjournment—Amendments to the Constitution—Pensions, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock a. m.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. COLEMAN, from the Committee on Railroads, reported as committed a supplement to the act of February 9th, 1849, regulating railroad corporations and authorizing their formation, being the Senate Free Railroad Bill. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

TO PRESERVE GAME.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, read in place a bill to prevent hunting, catching or killing of game in Finley, Scott and Robinson townships, Allegheny county.

COMPENSATION TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. ERRETT also presented a bill requiring payment to the Allegheny County Agricultural Society of the amount adjudicated by the Military Board for the occupation of Fair Grounds in 1861.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. LANDON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report a bill determining the number and salaries of officers of the Senate. Passed.

HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock in the afternoon.

TIME FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The joint resolution fixing the 10th of March for final adjournment was reported affirmatively.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were made the special order for next Wednesday. They are as follows:

1st. The eighteenth section of the first article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, but in no case shall the said compensation exceed one thousand dollars a year to each Senator and Representative during their respective terms of office, together with fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from each regular and extra session, to be computed by the usually traveled route between their places of residence and the capital of the State. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2d. The first section of the third article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

In elections by the citizens every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, having paid a State or county tax within two years, assessed at least ten days before the election, *and able to read this constitution*, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; *Provided*, That freemen citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, presented a bill authorizing the School Directors of Uniontown to borrow money; also establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Greenfield.

PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, a bill granting pensions to Mary McKenry, Catherine Blecker, Mary Ann Hetring and Margaret Carson, widows of old soldiers; also, granting pensions to Captain Samuel Cooper, Joseph Bower and Samuel Dixon.

RULE AMENDMENT.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, offered an amendment to the rule allowing the House to take a bill out of committee ten days after committal, construing it to mean ten days that the House shall actually be in session.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

New Judicial District—The Connellsville and Free Railroad Bills and the Pennsylvania Railroad—Viewers of Line Fences.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1868.

The job of running through a bill to create a new judicial district out of Lycoming county, was consummated in the Senate to-day. This provides a snug place for one John W. Maynard, a Democratic lawyer, who got a taste for the Judge's Bench by a short service in one of the Allegheny Courts. He has been hankering over since for a district in which to show forth fully his luminous abilities, and as no existing district seemed willing to take him, it was necessary to make one for him.

No real need for this new district was shown. All that was attempted was a dispatch from the Prothonotary of Lycoming county stating that there were four hundred suitors in the appearance docket in that county to the present term, a petition from the members of the bar of that county in favor of the new district, and a letter from Chief Justice Sharpe of the present district, composed of Lycoming, Northumberland and Montour counties, setting forth that the erection of Lycoming county into a new district would relieve him from considerable labor.

Now, as to the four hundred cases to a term, there are at least twenty-five counties in this State that can show an equal array, including judgments confessed, judgments by default, *sci. fa's*, &c., and yet they manage to get along comfortably without a judge of them having a Judge. The bar memorial is one which could be duplicated in any county, upon a similar proposition to erect such county into a separate district. And as to the Judge's letter, it proves nothing more than that he, a rather feeble man, would be glad to get rid of a slice of the labor.

The Democrats, of course, voted in a body for this bill, and got enough Republicans to vote with them to pass it. They prate continually about "economy," but give them a chance, as in this case, to entail a perpetual annual expense of $5,000 upon the Commonwealth for the benefit of a Democrat, and "economy" gets the go-by. Both your Senators voted against the bill.

It was reported around the Capitol to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad had kindly agreed to give up all further opposition to the Connellsville bill, and let it and the Free Railroad bill pass as soon as their friends liked. It was rather hard to comprehend the cause of this singular and sudden generosity; but at noon the milk in the cocoa nut was fully accounted for. We then got a dispatch from Philadelphia announcing the decision of the Supreme Court in the Connellsville case, and it was then easy to see why the Railroad Company was so willing to let our railroad bills pass. Thank them for nothing.

The Senate Committee on Railroads will report the Free Railroad bill to-morrow, with amendments. It will be called on in that body early next week. No doubt of its passage now exists.

The bill read in the Senate yesterday, relative to viewers of line fences, may need explanation. Under the law of March, 1854, township auditors are made viewers of line fences. By the consolidation laws of last session the townships annexed to Pittsburgh are left without township auditors, and there are consequently no officers in those townships to view line fences. The object of the bill referred to is to confer the power previously belonging to auditors, upon any three of the School Directors of those townships.

ALLEGHENY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Department Operations

Unbecoming Conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Sentence of General Kautz Remitted.

Public Lands for Homesteads.

Discharge of Revenue Officers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1868.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House to-day, says the sale of Ten-forty bonds, under the act of 1864, was $8,141,000, and the premium $108,208, making a total of $8,246,808. There was paid as premiums to the First National Bank of Washington a commission of one-eighth of one per cent, amounting to $10,177. The Secretary of the Treasury says the sales of these bonds had not tended to withdraw currency from the business of the country, and that the operations of the Treasury Department for some months past have been such as to diminish rather than increase the currency balance in the Treasury.

UNBECOMING CONDUCT OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

For two days past there has been considerable talking in certain official circles about the conduct of one of the Supreme Court Judges, who of late has been very intimately associated with Jerry Black, Markey and other prominent men of that school. A few evenings since, at a dinner party this Justice became very much excited in talking of the present political situation, and declared in loud tones to the company that the Supreme Court would certainly overthrow all the reconstruction measures of Congress, and when he arose from the room and expostulated with upon the great impropriety of his conduct and sentiments, only responded by reiterating all he had said, and in a more public manner.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands is preparing a bill providing that in future grants of lands to States or corporations for railroad purposes, the even alternate sections on the line of roads, instead of as at present, shall revert to the Government to be sold at two dollars and a half per acre, shall be subject to the homestead system, and in order to guard against excessive privilege for the wealthy, it will contain a stipulation to such grants that the land shall not be sold beyond a stipulated price.

REVENUE OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

The Internal Revenue Office is now engaged in discharging, under the provisions of the act of Congress, the seventy-four Revenue Inspectors appointed in October to superintend the removal of spirits in bond and from bonded warehouses.

AID TO THE POOR.

From reports of the Provident Aid Society it appears six thousand or seven thousand persons are receiving daily food therefrom. General Howard contributes from the Freedmen's Bureau seven hundred pounds of meal per day. About four-fifths of the recipients of this charity are black.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence passed upon Gen. Kautz, by court martial at Vicksburg, for the use of disrespectful language to Gen. Ord, has been remitted by Gen. Grant and Kautz ordered to resume his duties.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of the Cherokee tribe called at the White House to-day, headed by their Chief, Col. Thos. Downing, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President.

THE GAINES WILL CASE.

The celebrated Gaines will case came up again to-day and will occupy several days.

RECONSTRUCTION AND SUPREME COURT.

The *Express* special says there is high authority for saying the Supreme Court will not touch upon the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts in the decision upon the McArdle case.

THE CONTRACTION BILL.

A special to the New York *Commercial* says it is believed the President will veto the anti-contraction bill.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1868.

SENATE.

A communication from the President, enclosing the report of the Secretary of State relative to the purchase of Alaska, was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Resolutions of the Colorado Legislature praying for admission as a State were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill granting public lands for the construction of a railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, to intersect the Union Pacific road. Referred to Land Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a joint resolution for the publication of the indical and surgical history of the rebellion, with statistics of the Provost Marshal's Bureau. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the sale of public lands in Alabama. Referred to Land Committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate took up the bill for the sale of ironclads. He said the Naval Committee proposed to amend the bill by providing for the retention of those of the Dictator, Kalamazoo and Passaic classes, nineteen in all, leaving thirty-five to be sold. The amendment was adopted, and the bill after some amendment in details was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY wished a vote on the resolution to print ten thousand copies of the Report on the Mexican War, but on the instance of Mr. HENDRICKS it was postponed.

Mr. MORRILL, Maine, from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the bill to supply deficiencies in expenses of Reconstruction acts. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill creating a National Bureau of Insurance.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was taken up.

Mr. POMEROY replied at length to Mr. Doolittle, against the latter's amendment. He defended the Constitutional amendments, and claimed the majesty of the law should be vindicated by at least the leader of the rebellion. He closed with a cheerful resume of the condition of the South, eight of the ten States which he believed would be represented here in November.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in opposition to the bill.

In the course of his remarks Mr. BUCKALEW quoted from Mr. Morton's and Mr. Trumbull's speeches the assertion that, in consequence of the exclusion of two-thirds of the voters exceeded that of the colored voters, and then referred to the *Tribune* and *World* almanacs and other authorities to show that in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina the black vote exceeded the white, while in Georgia it was about equal.

Mr. SHERMAN asked whether that was not caused by the fact that the white citizens refused to register?

Mr. BUCKALEW said that was not the point he was arguing, and went on to say that only in Arkansas was there such a preponderance of white registration that an election would certainly be determined by the white race. He therefore held that between the full registration of the black vote and the partial disfranchisement of the white, negro supremacy was the inevitable result.

Mr. SHERMAN said the first reconstruction act supported by him disfranchised no whites, and he had always regretted that any more were prevented from voting, being convinced that when suffrage was extended to all negroes it should have been extended to all the white citizens. Every Republican in the Senate had voted for a proposition to enfranchise every male citizen in the South, but the Democratic members of the House united with the majority of Republican members in voting down that liberal proposition, or resorting to political tactics to defeat the vote, thus forcing Congress to the adoption of the act as it was passed. After reciting the subsequent action of Congress, he said this but for that combination between the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans, there doubtless would be a majority of white voters in those States. If, however, they chose to forego legistration, rather than to have it without negroes, it was not the fault of Congress, and they could not complain. There was no doubt they could step forward as every State, even in South Carolina, in view of their superior intelligence and capacity for politics, and control the majority at any time.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the point he made could not be covered by words. The question of responsibility for the acts of the period referred to by the Senator was discussed fully at the time. Whatever differences there were in the ranks of the majority, the Democratic members had opposed all their propositions. He had told them that all they had to do was to join the Democratic party in rejecting this amendment, but the idea was to pass the House bill and hold the minority responsible in some way. True, the Senator had then opposed disfranchisement, but afterwards yielded to the direction of the master of the House, as others had done before and since disfranchisement had been created by the political majority. They had been told by Mr. Sherman the disfranchisement bill would only disfranchise six to ten thousand. The Senator from Indiana now called it fifty thousand. He (Mr. Buckalew) had been laughed at for estimating it at sixty thousand at first, but it was at least three hundred thousand, as it could be seen from the census and other returns that was the number of persons who did not appear at the registration. He read the act in question and said the act of March 23d left the matter in the same condition, and the act of July was alleged to be simply declaratory of existing laws. He read from a circular used at the Southern elections a list of persons disfranchised, saying magistrates, constables, and even militia officers are disfranchised under the provision to exclude all State officers concerned in the execution of State laws. This, he said, would exclude more constables alone than the whole number of disfranchised according to Mr. Morton's calculation. He replied affirmatively to a question by Mr. Edmunds, whether Pennsylvania constables were obliged to take the oath.

Mr. HENDRICKS asserted all civil officers were excluded, whether they had taken the oath or not.

Mr. CONKLING said that it had been found that in Virginia and elsewhere office holders had dispensed with taking the oath for the purpose of obtaining immunity in that respect, and the law having been evaded in that way, Congress had changed the law to meet that case.

Mr. HENDRICKS said at all events it was made finally to go to the exclusion of persons who had not taken an oath.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that in the Constitution of 1789 the requirements of an oath to be taken by the Executive and Judiciary State officers.

Mr. CONKLING referred to the opinion of the Attorney General specifying the classes excluded, and said that to be a State officer a man must have been appointed by the people in Montana.

Mr. BUCKALEW reiterated that such classes were disfranchised. He then went on to combat the portion of the argument of Mr. Morton not noticed by Mr. Johnson. He understood the guarantee by the constitution of republican forms of government to States to be a guarantee in their favor and not against them, and he argued it was for the purpose of protection from invasion or insurrection, and not majority of a republican form of government, either that originally established, whether amended or not, or one established by the people of the State. This power was not to create or establish, but simply to preserve. It did not justify reconstruction on the principle that the majority ruled in the war power, as had been claimed, but did impose upon Congress the clear duty of recognizing governments there that are republican in form, without the interference of the dictation or provision of fundamental laws, or Constitution, which was attempted by this legislation. Instead of guaranteeing republican forms of government, the reconstruction laws subverted it and evaded that principle, and sought to overthrow them by the power of the majority in each of them republican forms of government. They were in reality military dictatorships, resting for ultimate power on the level of republics that had long ago fallen. Could republican forms of government be maintained by the rule of the bayonet over all the people, black and white, majority, crushing out the dearest rights guaranteed by their fathers? Suppose a war of races should arise. There must volunteers and money be sent in this case of things until even a more despotic system was established. He appealed to them to pause in these courses. If they did not, no one could doubt their motives were to retain their unjust share of power in the nation. This legislation was simply an outrage to themselves and against the people, so that they could hold it despite the Constitution they trampled under foot in the face of the people. He could not demned their course. He denied that the President had any more right, or under ordinary circumstances more business than Congress to set up a State government at the close of the war. He had certainly powers in establishing provisional governments, but could not interfere further than to put down opposition and submitting the question to a vote of the people. The President in his policy of reconstruction did not impose any terms. The policy of Johnson, as he wrote an advisatory letter to those engaged in reconstruction, setting forth what would be agreeable to other States, left it to the loyal people themselves, which he argued was the only constitutional way of forming a constitution. Even if the movements of delegates elected by the people could form valid constitutions without submission to the people, citing the present constitutions of Kansas and the Federal Constitution of 1787 as instances in point. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had said the powers of hell would not prevail against the reconstruction measures. He (Mr. Buckalew) felt a deep interest in this Government, doubted they would not try to prevail against them; but if they had sympathy at all, would rejoice with the authors of those measures. [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Buckalew's remarks, Mr. Cragin secured the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS reported back the bill concerning the rights of American citizens as already printed.

Mr. SPALDING gave notice of an amendment striking out the clause authorizing the President to retaliate &c., inserting instead the words—"It shall be deemed a just cause of war."

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment to the Civil Service bill, by striking out the words "which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Governments of the United States."

Mr. ANCONA obtained and supported the bill at length, and at the expiration of the morning hour it went over till to-morrow.

Mr. McKENAUGH, of Montana, referring to the remarks of Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, last Monday, as to the denial of suffrage to colored people in Montana, presented a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of the Territory, stating that Congress had been wrongly informed.

Mr. JOHNSON asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether it is in the power of Congress to naturalize subjects of Chinese and other inferior races to this country; also, whether the Civil Rights act and proposed amendment to the Constitution need apply to Chinese.

Mr. PILE objected to the resolution as a burlesque upon the question.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, his bill for the additional issue of forty-five millions of legal tenders was ordered to be printed.

After some remarks by Messrs. WASHBURNE and PHELPS, the Conference report was agreed to.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill which declares forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment restricting the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter sections for actual settlers alone and for not more than one dollar and a quarter per acre.

The bill was discussed at length and went over till to-morrow.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the rights and powers of the Federal and State governments and of the rights of citizenship. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with report of the amount of United States 10-40 bonds issued or disposed of by the Treasury Department since the 1st of October, 1867. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report of the Chief of Engineers, relating to the survey of Port Clinton, Ohio. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Fenian Troubles.

Particulars of the Attack on Martello Tower.

Arrest of an American Fenian.

Train Lecturing in Ireland.

He has Overflowing Houses

Peace with America Advised.

Critical Condition of Italy.

Secret Mission from United States.

Meeting of Roman Catholic Council.

French Army Bill Discussed.

New Press Law Considered.

Treaty with United States Ratified by Denmark.

Prussia and the Roman Question.

Carl Schurz to Prussia on a Special Mission.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRAIN LECTURING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, January 29.—George Francis Train is delivering lectures in Cork on American and Irish subjects. He is very popular with the Irish people and his houses are jammed.

INFORMER DISCREDITED.

The evidence of Shaw, who turned informer and identified Barrett as the Clerkenwell criminal, is generally discredited.

EDITOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Alexander M. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, who was arrested for printing seditious articles and for participating in funeral ceremonies in honor of the Manchester martyrs, was brought up at Dublin yesterday for a preliminary examination. The evidence was of a nature to justify the Court in holding the prisoner for trial.

FENIAN TRIALS REMOVED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The appeal of counsel for the Fenians for a removal of the trials of the Fenians Burke and Casey to London has been successful. The Court decided to grant the motion for the removal, and the trials will commence at an early day.

THE ATTACK ON MARTELLO TOWER.

LONDON, January 29—*Midnight.*—Additional particulars of the assault on Martello Tower at Dungannon, on Monday night, are received. After receiving the first fire of the garrison, the attacking party retired, but did not leave the neighborhood. They waited until their numbers were largely increased from the crowds which flocked near at hand, and again advanced upon the Tower, beginning with a general discharge of fire-arms by which some of the garrison were wounded. When the assailants had almost reached the foot of the tower, the troops again fired and two men were seen to fall. The crowd then fell back and disappeared in the darkness. The two men shot were carried off by their companions and it is not known whether they were wounded or killed. The affair has caused great excitement in Wexford county. No arrests have yet been made, but the Government is using every means to discover the leaders of the assault.

PEACE WITH UNITED STATES ADVISED.

LONDON, January 29.—Milner Gibson, leading member of Parliament, in a speech at Ascon, declared peace must be preserved between England and America. Other Cabinets would succeed those now in power on either side of the Atlantic, and those Cabinets would not be pledged to the policy or bound by the words of either Lord Stanley or Secretary Seward.

AMERICAN FENIAN ARRESTED.

Thomas Daley, who is said to be an American Fenian, has been arrested on a charge of treason. It is alleged he was concerned in the plot for the attack on Woolwich arsenal, which was discovered and frustrated by the police.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY BILL DISCUSSED.

PARIS, January 29.—The bill for the reorganization of the army having passed the Corps Legislatif, it came before the Senate this week and gave rise to an interesting discussion. M. Chevalier, in a powerful speech, opposed the bill. He took strong grounds and argued against the measure. France should maintain close relations with the neighboring European Powers, all of whom should unite to resist the Empire of Russia and the Republic of America, nations who, in the extraordinary growth of their territory power and ambition, threatened to overthrow the world. Marshal Neil, speaking for the government, supported the bill. He replied to the arguments against the bill by M. Chevalier, declaring the grounds on which they rested untenable. As for the fears expressed by Chevalier in regard to Russia, they were absurd. Such views were refuted by every event in the history of Europe since the war in the Crimea. The debate ended yesterday evening, when the bill passed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

PARIS, January 29.—It is now considered certain the General Council of the Roman Catholic Church, preparations for the calling of which were some time since entrusted by the Pope to a special commission of seven Cardinals, will assemble at Rome in November.

PRESS LAW.

PARIS, January 28—*Evening.*—The debate on the new law proposed by the government for the regulation of the press commenced in the Corps Legislatif this afternoon.

PRUSSIA.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

LONDON, January 29.—The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roman question, and her agreement with France in the treatment of that subject, has caused surprise, but an explanation of this course is found in the fact that in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope the Prussian Government finds powerful means of conciliating its Catholic subjects and strengthening its influence over Catholic States of South Germany.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ ARRIVES ON A SPECIAL MISSION.

BERLIN, January 29—*Evening.*—Gen. Carl Schurz, who is on a special mission from the United States, has arrived in this city, and was this afternoon received by Bismarck.

ITALY.

CONDITION BECOMING CRITICAL.

LONDON, January 29.—The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a *coup d'etat* is contemplated at Florence, and it is believed in Paris the relations between the French and Italian Governments are not as cordial as they have been.

SECRET MISSION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FLORENCE, January 29.—The *Unita Cathlica* newspaper says a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome was looked for at an early day. The journal gives no information as to the character or object of this mission upon which the American agent is sent.

BOURBONISTS INTRIGUING.

FLORENCE, January 29.—*Evening.*—The intrigues of the Bourbonists in Naples are causing much disquiet there.

DENMARK.

TREATY WITH THE U. S. RATIFIED.

COPENHAGEN, January 29.—*Evening.*—In the Upper House of Rigsting, to-day, the treaty concluded with the United States for the sale of Danish Islands in the West Indies was ratified by a unanimous vote. This completes the action in Denmark in regard to the treaty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, January 29—*Evening.*—Consols, 93¾. American Securities are quiet. Five-Twenties, 72. Illinois Central, 85¾. Erie, 48¾. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 25.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.

FRANKFORT, January 29—*Evening.*—United States Five-Twenties, for issue of 1862, 75½@76.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 29—*Evening.*—Cotton; the sales to-day reached 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands being quoted at 7¼@7¾, and Orleans at 8@8¼d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western Corn, 27s 6d. White California, and 14s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 6s 5d. Oats, 5s 11d. Peas, 39s. Pork, 87s. Flour, 27s 6d. Provisions—Beef, 120s. Pork, 87s. Lard, 52s. Cheese, 52s 6d. Bacon, 49s. Produce is unchanged.

ANTWERP PETROLEUM MARKET.

ANTWERP, January 29—*Evening.*—Petroleum is selling at 42¼ francs per the hundred kilogrammes.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 29.—The Convention adopted a resolution asking Gen. Schofield to allow voters to register wherever they may reside at the time of election. A member said the resolution was unnecessary, as General Schofield would not disfranchise any one for a new registration. During the debate a Conservative used the words, "That infamous tyrant, Congress." Some one called him to order, but members clamoring that the words were disorderly. The question was left unsettled by the order of the day coming up.

A member introduced the expulsion of the reporter of the *Dispatch* on account of a statement made in that paper. The meeting was afterwards thrown in order.

At the afternoon session much excitement was caused on the Republican side by one of the members calling another a "Yankee liar." Chairman Ould broke up, but the interposition of members stopped the difficulty. The day, apart from these interruptions, was spent in discussing taxation.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 19.—Five additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted by the Convention to-day. Taxation is to be *ad valorem* and uniform on all property taxed. The poll tax in not to exceed one dollar and is exclusively for educational purposes. The twenty-fourth section reads as follows. "The social state of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation." A resolution was made the special order for Friday.

A circular, issued to-day by General Meade, says many inquiries have been made and otherwise have come to him of late relative to the Commanding General as to the proper construction of the ordinance legalized by him in general orders. He says he has no construction to put on it, it is his province, to answer. The ordinances, as enforced by his orders, are to be deemed a part of the laws of the State in the sections they were respectively adapted and construed, and enforced by the courts accordingly.

There was quite a snow storm to-day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, January 29.—The Convention was mainly occupied to-day in discussing the report of the Committee for the relief of the people. The committee reported against the jurisdiction of all State Courts in matters of contract or debt and suspends all judgments, executions and decrees for the collection of all debts created before May, 1865, until July, 1869, or until the new Constitution and Government go into effect. It asks general relief to the people. Two minority reports, one from the Democratic members of the House united with the majority of Republican members in voting down that liberal proposition, or resorting to political tactics to defeat the vote, thus forcing Congress to the adoption of the act as it was passed. After reciting the subsequent action of Congress, he said this but for that combination between the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans, there doubtless would be a majority of white voters in those States. If, however, they chose to forego legistration, rather than to have it without negroes, it was not the fault of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, January 28.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was introduced for the purchase by the State of all lands offered on the market, then to be sold to actual settlers; also praying Congress to appropriate the collected cotton tax of South Carolina, $2,000,000, for purchasing land to be sold to poor.

An ordinance providing for taxation for payment of the expenses of the Convention, amounting to $75,000, was passed.

The proprietors and editors of the *Mercury* to-day were excluded from the Convention. This was done to prevent breaches of the peace and personal collisions on the floor.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Article number ninety-nine, as adopted by the Convention, disfranchises all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, all paupers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war. The following are disfranchised until after the first of January, 1870, viz: All who, before the 23d of June, 1861, held the offices of Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General or Postmaster General, Diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, Judges of Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant Governors of this State or other States, Judges of Courts of last resort in the States, members of the Legislature of this State since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, who opposed or encouraged secession, assisted in inaugurating the usurpation of the United States who at any time engaged in the late rebellion; provided the Legislature may by a vote

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1868.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the Connellsville Railroad case, was unanimous. As the law stands, if a bare majority only of the Judges had concurred, the legal effect would have been the same; but the moral effect would have been quite different. The case was too plain to admit of a difference of opinion among eminent jurists. A flagrant injustice—an inexcusable wrong—had been perpetrated by one Legislature, and sanctioned by a number of others in succession—and unquestionable through corrupt motives. Every member of these successive Legislatures who has concurred in this wrong, has publicly certified, by that concurrence, to his want of intellectual capacity to distinguish in plain case, or to his susceptibility to corrupt influences. This is putting the case strongly, but not a particle stronger than the facts warrant.

But this is not the point we had specially in mind. It is possible for the members of the Supreme Court all to unite in a judgment. Is it an offence, in important cases, or in cases of inferior magnitude, to ask such unanimity? Especially, since the Supreme Court of the United States is now disposed to assume authority in political cases which it formerly repudiated as not conferred upon it by the Constitution or laws, is it unreasonable to require that the seven Judges shall unite in an opinion designed to set aside the judgment of one or both the other departments of the government? Surely there is no radicalism in this requirement; but, on the contrary, an element of conservatism so palpable as not to be mistaken or denied.

CITY TIME.

In the "Life of Sam Slick," it is told how that Yankee pedler, when he found it impossible by ordinary means, to induce a farmer to buy one of his Connecticut clocks, would ask permission to leave it until his return on his "circuit."

This device, it appears, seldom failed to secure a customer; for the family which had once given it a place on the kitchen mantle, finding it grow a necessity of life, paid the clock maker his own price, rather than see the Connecticut treasure depart on the returning wagon.

Our "City Time" seems to be one of those conveniencies, which we did not know was needed, till we tried it, and whose value would only be felt, if we were exposed to the chance of its loss. A year or two ago we used to look in at the watchmaker's occasionally to make sure our time was right (or wrong) within a few minutes; but to-morrow, when a single stroke on the Court House bell sends the hour to every one, our citizens will give Mr. REED an unconscious testimony to their dependence on his accuracy, by the simultaneous comparison of several hundred time keepers with his, whose verdict every one takes as final.

We are thus accustomed to refer through the telegraph to our standard clock, by which we set our watches. But what is the clock set by? The answer to this question can show nothing new to the scientific reader, but may interest some who would reply "by the sun," as a matter of course; and, in fact, the idea that the sun keeps time of unimpeachable uniformity, seems common enough even among people of good general education, to excuse us for assuring any one who so supposes that if he have a watch of ordinary excellence he may be sure that it keeps more regular time than the sun does.

It is true enough that we can deduce the time by computation, when we know the sun's error, but this method does not give the most accurate results, and the reader who cares to know the process of finding the time, from which, at second hand, we daily set our watches and regulate our appointments, should endeavor to obtain admittance (not usually an easy matter) to some of the larger observatories of the country, where the original data are obtained on which is formed the Nautical Almanac by which the local time is calculated in all the principal cities.

We shall find such observatories, furnished with means to obtain the time to a small fraction of a second, in or near every large city of the Northern and Middle States, except Pittsburgh; and an hour in one will probably give the visitor some new ideas of the remoteness of the causes which may affect his personal comfort, and of the conditions of a struggle carried on by man against the imperfection of his own senses.

Who would suppose that the practical wants of life would create a demand for an accuracy in the knowledge of the time, which would treat a single second of error as all unpardonably gross mistake? Yet an error of a considerable part of a mile in a vessel's reckoning is in some cases caused by each *second* that the chronometer is wrong, and considering that the shipping of the country depends on this little instrument and its companion, the Nautical Almanac, the reader may be less surprised to hear that to obtain the time so that resulting predictions shall not be one-tenth of a second in error, is an object important enough to cause this Government to support a large observatory and a corps of Astronomers at the public cost.

If we suppose ourselves visiting such an observatory this evening, to see how the time is found; we shall pass by many other instruments to view the "transit," here, a powerful telescope, mounted between two tall and very massive piers, each formed of a single block of granite. The instrument is in all its parts an example of the extremest accuracy which mechanical skill can reach. Were one of the steel axles on which it turns, for instance, one ten thousandth of an inch larger than the other, a perceptible error would exist in each observation. Now, "one ten-thousandth of an inch" is here to be understood, not as a figure of speech, but quite literally; and accordingly, we shall be told that these axles have been turned with a diamond, since the imperceptible waste of the finest ordinary lathe-tool, would interfere with the result.

The piers are carefully wrapped in "jackets" to prevent sudden change of temperature, and yet under the delicate tests furnished by the observations themselves, are found to alter in height from day to day, and to sway forward and back, by quantities utterly insensible to our unaided senses.

We shall see little of this, at an evening visit. The room is dark; there is probably no conversation, and certainly no fire, although the temperature is far below freezing, and the observer, who is lying on his back upon a sort of handcar, with nothing between him and the sky, must have a cold time of it. There is a continuous opening in front and above him, through which the January winds enter freely; whatever around is not stone and brick is brass and iron, and there is not even the ticking of a clock to break the silence.

In a few moments we hear a series of raps which seem to come from the observer, who now rolls himself and his car back on a little railway which runs under the telescope, and we may, if we please, examine it. Noticing that it points exactly South, so that the star will be seen just as it crosses the meridian we look in.

We shall see nothing but a glare of yellow light, across which stretch five vertical wires, the middle one representing the meridian, while to the left glitters the star, which has just crossed and which is flickering as though about to go out, and seems retreating toward the East with startling rapidity.

The raps were made by the observer as it crossed the wires, and leaving him to resume his monotonous labor, we pass to a distant room, well lighted and warmed, where electricity is carrying the result of his watchings.

Here ticks, with slow distinctness, the Sidereal clock, the ultimate effort of the horologist's art. It has little peculiar in its exterior except a dial divided into twenty four hours and a flash of light, which springs from the end of the pendulum at every swing.

Near by, with lively clicking, a brass cylinder turns, by separate mechanism, once a minute. It is covered with paper, on which a pen traces an endless line as the cylinder turns beneath, while at every flash from the pendulum the pen is twitched aside, as if by an invisible hand, and instantly recovers itself, leaving the line thus broken at regular intervals, each of which correspond to a second of the clock.

While we look, the observer at the other end of the building has seen a star approaching the wires, and now, though we cannot hear his distant raps on the telegraph key, we see their effect on the paper before us, on which the pen makes a mark as the key is struck, and then another, and another, till five are recorded. These signal the time when the star passed the five wires in the transit, the middle one marking the moment of its passage across the meridian; and if we stop the mechanism, and remove the paper, we shall find recorded there the hour, the minute, the second, and the fraction of a second, when the star crossed.

Certain allowances made, the interval between the star's passages from day to day is invariable, and if the clock records too early a time for its transit, the clock is slow, always supposing that the telescope is pointed truly. After all the multiplication of delicate mechanism, however, it must be plain that if the telescope points in the least to the East or West of South, the time recorded will not be that of the star's crossing the true meridian, and consequently will not be right, so that any imperfection in the instrument or adjustments will affect the result.

The peculiar accuracy attained is due less to the beautiful mechanism than to the forecast of the astronomer himself. The striking peculiarity of the whole process now comes into view.

The astronomer knows that *some* errors in each part of the best instrument, and in its most careful adjustment, which will vitiate the result, he seeks, if it be not allowed for. He will not assume then, for example, that those diamond turned axles are equal; *absolutely* equal; he knows they are not; but he will know by how many hundred thousandths of an inch they differ, and calculate by how much that minute difference has diverted his telescope from its true plane.

Thus, that imperfection which we all agree theoretically to exist in the most perfect human work, here appears as a sensible fact, is hunted down, and has its effect allowed for by mathematical computations which adapt themselves to every varying forms of error until a final result is reached correct to a few hundredths of a second of time.

We cannot without difficulty, conceive of any accuracy so great that the sum of ten separate mistakes should make a total of error, less than the time which elapses between the ticks of a clock and each separate error, be a measurable quantity; yet this result is exceeded.

It is not easy to realize, either that such a struggle against the limitation which nature seems to set our senses, should be called for by the common wants of life; yet it is so, and we might point out many very important results dependent upon it.

To confine ourselves to one: it is the cause of a difference in the market price of every imported article that navigation is incomparably safer since science has given the seaman the means of knowing at all times his position on the ocean, and this knowledge is due to such laber as we have described. The Nautical Almanac of England and America, calculated from these observatories, have lowered the rates of marine insurance throughout the maritime world, and directly reduced the cost of every English file used in our workshops, and every French silk worn by our ladies; and every pound of spice sold by our grocers. While last, yet scarcely least, without them we should no longer be able to rely on our "City Time."

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 13, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate the Jurisdiction Thereof.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

If it has been found, however, that the liberties of Englishmen could not be safely trusted to their courts, how much less likely is it that ours, as a people, can be confided securely to the same hands here. It may be truly said of the judiciary of the mother-land, that since the era of the great Revolution, for a period now of near two hundred years, there have been no tribunals among men that have been more exempt from the frailties of humanity, and have more nearly approximated to the idea of unerring wisdom and perfect justice; and it is to the fact that the highest honors of the profession are only accessible to the highest excellence, that there are no lottier rewards to tempt ambition, even the most restless and insatiable, and that there is a homogeneity among its people which frees it from the adulteration of foreign and inferior ethnic elements, that it is indebted for these exalted qualities. No favoritism rules in the selection of its judges. The leaders in the forum steps by an admitted right of succession into the first vacancy on the bench. It is scarcely within the power of the Crown itself to disregard this rule in its appointments. To pass by the trained athletes, and single out even the greatest of the parliamentary leaders for such a place, would shock the moral sense of the whole realm. Not so, unfortunately, with us.

There is, perhaps, scarce a Congressman or Cabinet officer, who has been long enough in public life to unlearn all of law that he ever knew, whose modesty would prevent him from seeking or accepting the mantle that has fallen from the shoulders of a Marshall or a Story. It is not to the leaders of the bar in this country that the honors of the profession are awarded, as their undisputed right, and they are, perhaps, not sought by them, for the reason that the rewards are not commensurate with the earnings of the higher class of professional men. And therefore it is that the bar is in most cases superior to the bench, as it cannot be where the usage prevails of selecting the judges from the ablest of its members; and therefore it is, too, that the spectacle of a divided court is, of late years especially, so common a thing, that unanimity is the exception rather than the rule, and lawyers themselves are startled at the idea of prescribing a condition that to them seems impossible. I take leave to say that it is no more impossible than the harmonious agreement of a jury. It is questions of facts alone that are the most fruitful sources of difference among men. In matters of pure science, as the law is sometimes claimed to be, there is no great room for controversy. High culture and thorough disciplina will go far to secure accordance in opinion. The best lawyers will be seldom found to differ where they are agreed upon the facts. It is only the pretenders, the mere sciolists, that convert that ought to be the temple of concord into an arena of perpetual strife, on the bench as well as at the bar. In the long term of thirty-two years, during which Lord Mansfield presided over the Court of King's Bench, there were, if my recollection serves me right, but two cases of division among the judges of that court—one the case of Millar *vs.* Taylor, upon the great question of literary property, and the other that of Perrin *vs.* Blake, upon the application of the rule in Shelley's case—and no reversals in the Exchequer Chamber or in the House of Lords, except in those two cases, wherein the dissenting judge was Yates, who was decided to be right in both. Another Yates might save the Constitution here against even the errors of another Mansfield by the adoption of the proposed amendment. And what is there, in view of this striking chapter of judicial history, which is only singled out by way of illustration of the general harmony that prevails in England, to prevent the achievement of the same result with us; and who is there that will consent, until it is accomplished, to trust the welfare and the very existence of this nation to such an arbitrament?

But it is not the want of professional training only that makes the difficulty and the danger here. The judge, with us, is not so much a lawyer as a politician. The chances are that his politics, and not his knowledge of the law, have made him what he is; and the place he has sought and won is, perhaps, but the stepping-stone to a higher one—which he covets more—whenever he shall have recommended himself sufficiently by his conduct there, either to the President or to the party to which he owes his exaltation. Without any of the *esprit de corps*, the devotion to proper calling, the high professional pride that always results from high professional training, he sinks the lawyer in the politician, and carries into the temple of Themis, where no divided worship is admissible, all the prejudice of party, and all the spirit of the local and sectional demagogue. It is idle to talk of our courts of justice as merely judicial institutions. Disclaiming ostensibly all jurisdiction over political questions, they are as thoroughly political in their texture and spirit as the two Houses of Congress themselves, over whose atmosphere of mists and storms they are supposed to float, like disembodied spirits, in the celestial light of an unclouded and unbiased reason. Turn to the history of our jurisprudence, State and national, and what do you see but the reflection of the opinions of the party which happens for the time being to have the ascendant in the courts? Fortunately, perhaps, for the welfare of this nation, before it was well hardened into the consistency of an organized State, the plastic hand of the party that favored the covenant of Union was invoked to put its impress on the work and launch it on its high career. If the old Federalists, however, carried to the bench one set of opinions, the old Republican brought with him another. With the growth of slavery the State rights Democrat, drawing his inspiration mainly from that unhallowed institution, took possession of the State and Federal courts, stealing away, even in the free Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the chartered rights of the black man, under the miserable juggle that the word "freeman" did not mean a free man, but a white man, and maintaining its power here and in the States until that power culminated and carried the country down into rebellion and ruin, in the monstrous paradox that slavery and not freedom was the law of this Republic, and that the millions of its native inhabitants were but aliens and outlaws, with no rights that a white man was bound to respect.

When the echo of these opinions came back in the roll of the war drum, and the thunders of artillery that shook this Capitol, the Supreme Court of the United States, startled by the crash of arms, by the unexpected results of its own work, with one defection only, maintained its faith to the Union by adhering to the Government, affirming its powers of self conservation, and recognizing the belligerent relations created by the war. It could not well have been otherwise. Its dignity, its power, its very existence, were involved in the preservation of that Union, whose integrity was menaced by the revolt. Not so, however, with the party judges of the States. While it was no longer safe to question the power to coerce, wherever a democratic judge was found, he was almost sure to cast his vote into the southern scale by a denial of the means, while the Republican judges of the loyal States were ever ready to en orce the legislation of the governments, both Federal and State, in aid of the war. Thus in Pennsylvania, when it was proposed to arm the soldier with suffrage in the field, in order to enable him to protect himself from "a fire in the rear," the constitutionality of the law enacted for that purpose was denied by a democratic court. If the right of the General Government to compel the military service of its citizens in its darkest hour was sustained even upon the anomalous and extraordinary proceeding of a bill in equity to enjoin the draft, hurried to an argument against all rule before a full bench, in midsummer and out of term, while the rebel armies were thundering at our very gates, and pressing in serried columns upon the fatal field of Gettysburg, by the Supreme Court of the same State, it was only through a popular election which deposed one Democratic judge, and the defection of another to procure for the country the benefit of the legal tender act, which provided in the nation's extremity the sinews of war, and fed and clothed the gallant volunteers who so freely offered their young lives to the sacred cause of liberty, was saved from judicial condemnation in the same way. And now it may be said, since the danger has happily passed away, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, lately united and cemented together under a feeling of common danger, have come to feel that the Federal judiciary is saved along with the Union on which it depends, they are found to divide again according to their original political connections and proclivities, upon the validity of the test-oath, the military commissions, and perhaps others of the important measures of self-preservation and defense that contributed so largely to carry us successfully through the war, while it is not to be denied, that if the authority of Congress is not immediately menaced at this very moment from the same direction, this body at least, if not the whole country, is affected with the deepest alarm by rumors of a combination between the Executive and the courts for the overthrow of the legislative power.

Allow me to remark, however, that in what I have just said in relation to the decisions of the courts I have not intended to inquire who of the judges involved were right and who were wrong, because it is not necessary to the argument, and gentlemen on the other side, to whom it is equally addressed, might differ with me as to that. The object I have in view just here is only to make good the allegation that the decisions of the courts, on constitutional questions especially, are almost invariably governed by the party affiliations of the members, and therefore not so much the judgments of lawyers as of politicians. If the fact be so, it is, of course, and must forever be, in the mutations of party and with the ever changing kaleidoscope of politics, entirely fatal to the idea of uniformity of decision, and nothing is ever to be settled, as nothing apparently has been settled incontrovertibly heretofore. Assuming it to be true, moreover, there is an end of all argument in support of the judgment of a divided court, if there is not an end of all apology for treating even its unanimous decisions on questions of constitutional law as conclusive upon Congress and the people when they are not even conclusive upon themselves.

It was a grave error, therefore, as I honestly think, on the part of the founders of the Republic, when they departed from the example of our British ancestors in giving place to such an anomaly, instead of reserving the ultimate judgment in all such cases to their own Representatives, or at least preserving their control over the judiciary, by the method of nddress by two-thirds of both Houses, which was provided in the statute of 9 William III., and has been copied by some of the State Constitutions, instead of relying only on the inadequate remedy of impeachment, which corrects no error, however vital, and leaves the defaulting Judge to shelter himself under the plea that he erred from ignorance only, or without corrupt intent. To meet this difficulty, however, I have had the honor to submit a constitutional amendment to the same effect, in order to maintain the just authority of the lawmaking power, by bringing the Federal judiciary within the reasonable control of Congress, with such qualifications as will guard it sufficiently against abuse, which I propose to bring to the notice of the House at some more favorable opportunity.

Assuming, however, that the power of review is properly lodged with the Supreme Court, the question is whether the limitation proposed would be a proper one. That it is so is, I think, demonstrable from well settled principles, and as a logical result of the decisions of the court itself.

It is admitted on all hands that questions of this sort are of great delicacy and ought not to be even heard, except in the presence of a full bench. This is the rule in Pennsylvania, and perhaps everywhere else, and the practice of the Supreme Court of the United States is shown by the Reports to be in strict accordance with it. (6 Wheaton.) There can be no possible objection, therefore, to so much of the bill as merely imparts the sanction of law to what is already recognized as a rule of the court.

But the rulings of the courts do not stop short with the concession of the principle, that cases of this nature ought not to be heard except before a full bench. It is still further admitted, as well by the Supreme Court of the United States as by the judicial tribunals of all the States, so far as I am acquainted with them, that no act of the law making power ought to be declared invalid on the ground of conflict with the Constitution, except in a very clear case. (Fletcher *vs.* Peck, 6 Cranch, 128; Respublica *vs.* Duquet, 3 Yates, 492; Eakin *vs.* Robb, 12 S. & R.) In the first named case Judge Marshall says, in delivering the opinion of the court:

"The question whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution is at all times a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom, if ever, to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. It is not on slight implication or vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be presumed to have transcended its powers and its acts to be considered void. The opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

And this is reason. When we look to the fact that every law enacted by the Congress of the United States must pass the ordeal of a bench of judges in the Judiciary Committee of each House; undergo public discussion and scrutiny on the floors of both; be affirmed by the votes of at least one hundred and twenty men, comprising among them a large number of lawyers of great experience and ability, and many of them at least the peers of the judges of the Supreme Court themselves, and then either approved by the President, or revived and affirmed upon objections made by a two-third vote, it would have been surprising, indeed, if the court could have held any other language in regard to it. When they say, however, that the case must be a clear one, they affirm by an inevitable logic the principle of my amendment. No case can be said to be a clear one where even one out of eight judges dissents, as no decision is regarded as an unimpeachable authority, even in an ordinary case, where there has been a division on the bench; and none *a fortiori* ought to be considered in a case of that sort as of any weight or value whatever. It may be that the dissenting judge is, as in the case of Yates, the ablest lawyer of the number, and therefore it is no unusual thing to find, as in that of Custis in the Dred Scott case, that the dissenting opinion is the more thoroughly considered and satisfactory of the two. It is not mere brute numbers that ought to prevail in the forum of reason, or in other words, of law, which is supposed to be the perfection of it. The vulgar idea of a majority in numbers, which is only properly admissible on grounds of convenience if not necessary, because in the case of conflicting wills it is impossible that both can prevail, (1 Tucker's Black Commentaries, Appendix 168–172; 9 Dan Abridgt 37–42 1 Story's Commentaries, section 330) has no proper place in the comparison of opinions, which are not to be tested, as Tacitus, I think, expresses it in regard to the great wisdom of the Germanic tribes, by numeration, but by weight. It follows, however, from the theory of the court itself, that the law, which is but the voice of the people speaking through their Representatives, is entitled to the benefit of every doubt, and ought not to be pronounced unconstitutional where there is any dissent whatever; and so they must decide if they would be consistent with themselves. The effect of this amendment therefore is only to hold them to the logical consequences of a doctrine which has been distinctly, emphatically, and repeatedly enunciated by themselves.

We are not much accustomed in this country to the idea of a majority, as the fundamental one on which all republican government must practically rest, that we are apt to suppose that it has its own foundation in the very nature of things, and that every departure from it must do violence to the letter of our institutions. Allow me to say that this is a great mistake. The idea is exclusively a social and political one. There is no such thing in nature as the right of superior numbers to govern the inferior. Mr. Burke, whose richly furnished, comprehensive and philosophic mind was brought by the leading events of his time to the exploration and analysis of the great principles that lie at the foundation of all government, holds this language in his "appeal from the new to the old Whigs:"

"We are so little affected by things which are habitual, that we consider the idea of a majority as if it were a law of our original nature; but such constructive wisdom, resting, as it always does, in one of the most violent fictions of positive law that has ever been or can be made on the principles of artificial incorporation. Out of civil society nature knows nothing of it; nor are men, even when arranged according to civil orders, otherwise than a very long training, brought at all to submit to it."

* * * * * * *

"This mode of decision where wills may be so nearly equal, where according to circumstances the smaller number may be the stronger force, and where apparent reason may be all on one side, and on the other little else than impetuous appetite; all this must be the result of a very special convention, confirmed afterward by long habits of obedience, by a sort of discipline in society, and by a strong hand vested with stationary, permanent power to enforce this sort of constructive general will. What organ it is that shall declare the corporate mind so much a matter of positive arrangement that several States, for the validity of several of their acts, have required a proportion of more than five-sixths to three or a more majority. Those proportions are so entirely governed by convention that in other cases the majority decides. The laws, in many countries, to condemn, require more than a mere majority, less than a equal number to acquit. In our judicial trials we require unanimity either to condemn or absolve. In some unpopious one man speaks for five, in others a few. Until the other day, in the constitution of Poland unanimity was required to give validity to any act of their great national council or diet. This approaches much more nearly to rude nature than the institutions of any other country. Such, indeed, every commonwealth must be without a positive law to recognize in a certain number the will of the entire body."

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an ineri organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is universal paralysis is the immediate precursor of death.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by preventative, so far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man all cied with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titsill. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured a 1 the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these col mns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.

January 30th, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers for regional An United States and the Canadas.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 27, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the National Refining and Storing Company have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on and after 10th prox.
JAS. McKIBBIN, Secretary.
jan30:d30

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 27, 1868.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 116 Wood street, above the Third National Bank, on MONDAY NEXT, February 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
JNO. McKIBBIN, Secretary.
jan30:d30

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

THEODORE TILTON

WILL LECTURE AT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 30th,

SUBJECT:

"THE AMERICAN WOMAN."

ADMISSION..... 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. To avoid confusion a few tickets can be reserved and obtained at the Library Rooms any time during the day or evening.
jan30

CHEAP FRAME HOUSE,

CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS,

On Henry Street, near Pennsylvania avenue, Sixth ward.

PRICE, ONLY $2,200

APPLY TO

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

jan30 No. 66 Smithfield street.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!"

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It absolutely saves Health, Labor, Money and Time, and IMPROVES THE FABRIC. Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Manufactured by

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JAMES S. PALMER and THOS PHILLIPS have entered into the General AUCTION and COMMISSION Business, as dealers in Real Estate, Stocks, Furniture, Goods, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods, Notions, &c., under the name and style of

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AT

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street,

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

N. B.—Private Sales by DAY and Evening. jan29

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DUCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY, MINUTE, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, RECEIPT, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, And MEMORANDUM BOOKS. BANKERS' BLANK BOOKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, LEASES, And every variety of BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale the remaining stock of

Cloth Sacques & Plaid Wool Shawls

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL, SUKUREN VILLE, OHIO,
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President; LEVI LIVINGSTON, Treasurer; SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, Levi Livingston, Samuel Riddle, Henry Hartje, Alfred Patterson, H. Hartman, John B. Livingston.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

jan29

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

jan27

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

ja18 12 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S PERFECTED GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.

Office and Warehouse, No. 57 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 455 and 456 Rebecca Street and 29, 31 and 33 Locust Street, Allegheny.
jan28

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.

THE LAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT. I have for sale or lease FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (5½) of GROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 67 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 321 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 5 feet deep. It will divide and sold to suit parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DIRM, 20 Robinson St.,
ja28:d30 Allegheny City.

WRAPPING PAPER.

2,000 bundles Hog;
50,000 " Straw;
5 0 reams Manillas, assorted;
500 bundles Rolling;
50 tons Roofing;

In store and for sale by

PITTSBURGH PAPER M'F'G CO.,
ja28 82 Third street.

WRAPPING PAPER, of any description, adapted to the wants of manufacturers,

MADE AND CUT TO ORDER,

At the lowest prices, by

PITTSBURGH PAPER M'F'G CO.,
ja28 82 Third street.

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at

No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN MITSCH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have associated with me in the Queensware, China and Glass Business my brother, ARTHUR O'LEARY. Business will be conducted under the name of JOHN J. O'LEARY & CO.

JNO. J. O'LEARY.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. ja18:d30

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enamelled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

oct16:d31 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 9 and 10 LAIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to the designing and building of Court House and Public [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"J. B. HARRIS'"

Safety Fire Jacket,

FOR SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES.

WANTED—A few active, energetic MEN, to present a

"WARRANTED FIRE P. OOFING,"

To the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, and vicinity of the city. Men of character will find good employment. Apply to

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of the A. V. R. R. and Morris street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. ja30:d6

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED,

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects in ALL CASES. Demonstrated by undoubted testimonials.

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT,

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address,

Dr. T. J. KISNER,

WHEELING, W. Va.

ja30:62

UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington Street, Boston,

Will publish on FEBRUARY 1st,

The Bankrupt Act of 1867.

Compared with the Act of 1841, the English Bankruptcy Law, and the recent Law of Massachusetts; with a Digest of the decisions of the Courts of the United States, the several States, and of Great Britain, in cases in Equity Proceedings. By EDWARD AVERY and GEORGE M. HOPKINS.

In pronouncing judgment upon the advanced sheets of this work, the *American Law Review* says: "As a manual of ready reference it will recommend it to the profession, and we do not hesitate to affirm that it is the best work on the bankrupt law of both, we or the [illegible]

AN ORDINANCE providing for the appointment and Regulation of the

POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, by Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the Police force of the city shall consist of not more than one hundred men, one of whom shall be designated as Chief of Police, one as Captain, and the rest as Policemen as Lieutenants. The number to be employed to be fixed from time to time by the Police Committee. There shall be no distinction between Day and Night Police, but the whole force shall be subject to the control of the Mayor, and be detailed to duty as he may direct.

SEC. 2. The Mayor shall, at the first regular meeting of the Police Committee after his introduction into office, nominate to said Committee such persons as he may select for appointment as Lieutenants. The number to be employed to be fixed from time to time by the Police Committee. There shall be no distinction between Day and Night Police, but the whole force shall be subject to the control of the Mayor, and be detailed to duty as he may direct.

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SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to preserve and enforce the due observance of the police force, and prosecute their delinquencies before the Police Committee, which shall be binding upon all the members of said force.

SEC. 7. The Salary of the Chief of Police shall be $1,200 per annum; the pay of the Captain $1,000 per annum; and of each of the Lieutenants $1,000 per annum; and of each of the policemen $1 per day; provided, That none of said officers shall be entitled to pay for any time they may be absent from duty, unless such absence be by disability arising from sickness, received in the service.

SEC. 8. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McCALEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. McKNOW,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES M. COMPLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

APPRO

The Pittsburgh Gazette

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"MONEY."

BY J. WILLIAM FOX.

O, thou most wonderful, almighty thing!
O'er all mankind, yea even kings, a king;
Where thou dost reign, there is no throne but thine.
Its beams are laid on things profane—divine;
Thou filiest the brave with double heated zeal;
The lowly slave thine inspirations feel.
For thee the wandering minstrels pipe and sing,
To thee the wise their stores of wisdom bring;
In thee the judge—the statesman put their trust,
If thou but blind their eyes with shining dust.
To thee the hosts of traitors humbly kneel,
Or lift aloft the glist'ning, deadly steel,
At thy command, oft virtue hides her head;
Earth's angels change to demons fierce and dread;
And men whom God has called to lead his sheep,
Oft study—more than duty—how to sweep,
Like famished wolves, upon the sleeping fold;
Mislead the lambs, destroy the weak and old.
For thee the maid will simper, weep and sigh,
Appear too good for earth, but for the sky.
For thee the lover will all sorrow bear,
Bow to his love, eternal duty swear;
And if they win, they ride to hell in state,
And undeclove each other, but too late.
For thee will men damnation deal in drams,
To brother man, and look as meek as lambs;
While fiends stand round to track him on his way.
And in the dark make havoc of their prey.
For thee will long-faced christians (!) make their prayers,
And spider-like, spread out their cunning snares.
By thee have all earth's evils had their birth;
From thee come sorrow, envy, hate and mirth.
And all who love thee more than God, do sin.
And thou wilt open hell and let them in,
All this thou dost, but this thou can'st not do,
Ope heavens gate and let one spirit through.

PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1868.

EPHEMERIS.

—Evansville, Ind., has a new opera house which cost over $75,000.

—Gen. Sweeney is President of a Court Martial in Huntsville, Ala.

—The people of Burlington, Iowa, have been enjoying fine sleighing on the river lately.

—Roger A. Pryor is said to be practicing law in New York. He objects as strongly as ever to Potter-ing and should therefore be a man of energy.

—The pupils of the public schools in Cleveland write compositions about the Rink. New York is getting a little curious on the Rink question. About time.

—Henry Clay was arrested for stealing horses in Kansas the other day. It is hardly necessary to state to the admirers of the great statesman, that it wasn't that Henry Clay, but another Henry Clay.

—Milwaukee has three orphan asylums; St. Joseph's, St. Rosa's and the Milwaukee Asylum. There is also a large hospital called St. Mary's, which does an immense deal of good to the people of the northwest.

—Wisconsin villages have, most of them, their dramatic clubs, which bring the young people together for rehearsel, and make them acquainted with dramatic literature, and about twice each season give a performance which is attended by every one.

—It is the fashion to shrug ones shoulders at the music of Donnizetti and Verdi, and talk largely of Mozart and Haydn, and Beethoven, exactly as it was long ago the fashion to do when those great comrosers were young. A century will probably improve their music wonderfully.

—One of our German exchanges complains that the opera troupe here is not calculated to work well together, because some of its members must sing in German and others in Italian, thus making a regular Rebel of the stage. This may trouble our German or our Italian friends, but it can matter little to the majority of the audience who will understand neither the one nor the other.

—An immense iron machine was exhumed by a sewer excavator in St. Louis on Friday, and an excitement was the consequence. Some thought it an ancient Spanish infernal machine, and others thought it was a mortar of antique mould, but at last it turned out to be nothing but a piece of machinery belonging to an oil mill which was burned down twenty years ago in that vicinity, and the vast crowd of anxious spectators dispersed feeling sold.

—Louisville resembles Pittsburgh in two things. It is on the bank of a river and has a bill which it wants to get through the Legislature. Our bill is connected with railroads, while the Louisville bill is destined, if it succeeds, to remove the State capital to Louisville. This year it failed, next year it may not, in which case the statesmen and wiseman and lobbyists would all leave Frankfort, and we should probably never hear of that small town again.

—The "Galaxy" has monthly articles on the subject of bad English. The February number has one of these articles, and contains besides the following specimens of bad English unwittingly displayed—"boost," "begrudge," "unbeknown." The editor of the "Galaxy" has a happy faculty of using bad English, and still worse construction, while the unedltorial articles are by the very best of our younger authors, and completely cover the awkward editorials.

—The improvement of the Commons in Allegheny is not, as yet, being conducted vigorously; the spring campaign has not yet opened, yet artificial hills, Monts Blanc in miniature, have been carefully placed over a great part of one of the Commons, and several parts of the public grounds have been fenced in, three various styles of fence having been made use of, but we almost hope that when a uniform enclosure is chosen, neither of these specimens will be the choice of the Commissioners.

—It seems to be the nature of young Americans to do things with a rush just as their fathers do. When anything attracts their attention, at it they go with all their might, and they very often overdo the thing. Skating is probably one of the healthiest and most invigorating of amusements and the Rink is the scene of skatorial luxury and safety, yet we continually hear of persons in various parts of the country dying from the effects of over-exertion at skating, or of overheating themselves at a Rink and then catching cold. These deaths are not the natural consequence of skating, nor should they be laid at the doors of the Rinks, for they are the ill effects of the overdesitiveness of young Americans.

—The New York newspapers notoriously ape their English cotemporaries. The last evidence of it is the assertion made by so many newspapers that the number of bachelors is alarmingly on he increase in that city. They never thought of this horrible sensation until one or two English periodicals began harping on it; and yet they are all at once dreadfully alarmed. The New York press delights in styling the newspapers of such towns as Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh or Chicago "the country press," or "the provincial press," assuming to themselves the position which London papers take in England, forgetting that the very assumption is one more evidence of their own provincialism as regards London and England generally.

—An exchange thiuks that Gen. Gran has been pretty well started in the race for the Presidency, inasmuch as he is being calumniated in the most disgraceful manner already. We don't know, however, if any man is well started on a political race until his wife has been pretty well attacked and as yet all we have heard about Mrs. Grant is that she is a low, vulgar, uneducated woman, of no refinement of person or manner, and totally unfitted for any position which a lady should fill. This may appear to be bad enough, but it is not a tithe of what what was said of Mrs. Jackson, or Mrs. Fillmore, or of most of the ladies of the White House prior to their elevation to that position, and Mrs. Grant will have to stand a great deal more before she sees her husband at the head of the Government.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service to the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful weekly to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the market at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to call and see us.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15,

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ County papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no31dat

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Sal Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, And sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel5:tel

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, KINIE & MILLIKEN,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundersand Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of Boat and Blacksmiths' Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Screwing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 14 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:tf

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Tin Bottoms, Spoiler Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c. Constantly on hand Planers' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 77 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:dtd:w7

☞ THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy manhood, and the IMPEDIMENTS to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jy20:dly

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 918 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, a Book Free for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jy20:dly

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, MATTHEW CAMPBELL and WILLIAM R. MOONY, under the firm name of

JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,

in printing and publishing the

Pittsburgh Leader.

was, on the 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the articles of said co-partnership, PITTSBURGH, 1868.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by JOHN W. PITTOCK, to whom all payments of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

JOHN W. PITTOCK.
JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.
ja23:3t:d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between MOTT KNOX and McKEE, in the day firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where said business will be continued in the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 98 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HUGH KNOX,
J. E. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja1:3t:MWF

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, AND SPOKES AND FELLOES. HAY MAKERS and

At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Pennsylvania, Allegheny City.

ja13:d30 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cent upwards.
WOOL HOODS and SCARFS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKFS, 25 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH KID GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ja17

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sat. ets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CHALLIS'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY MANUFACTS, sold strictly on commission. All Mail Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEVENSON.

DENNISON & RECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES,
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SKIRTS,
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY,
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS,
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARE, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Care & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad or River, in

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Works.

☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. ja8:n

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my9:1y:d

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL
And Manufacturers of
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner of Butler and Morgan; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash prices.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FURNACE AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Offices and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOX, 1292. oct29:

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS SCHUETTER,

no16:3md 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. 1

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schneidau & Co.)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposite, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap21:3m

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CHIPPED FEED. Orders delivered in the city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. no6:d

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

G. M. PETTY,

No. 66 Smithfield Street,

Real Estate bought and sold. ly24

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEARTHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 1521 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. no14

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

NEW GOODS.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR

SPRING TRADE, 1868.

Bought at the lowest prices of the late reduction, and sold at exceedingly low rates.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

ja18:

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

GOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:dawf (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All Wool Ingrains.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 87 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no30:d3

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no21,3m

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se21:6m

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving largest additions to our stock which is offered to Dealers at

EASTERN PRICES,

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

se28:d77

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au28

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS

AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Firmouth Reed, at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

KLEBER'S MUSIC STORE,

42 Fifth street, second door above Wood. de31:d

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware,

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. ja28:d60

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to. se15:d66

MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew who was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect of hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt like a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 15th of October, 1866, I airing heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am today in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its to ribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

SANDY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the prolong set of the attacks their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, would be astonished. Her case is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt come and see for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Cocus, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christian Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely and completely cured. Mr. Fisher came here himself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT, after having been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as it was done in a few days, and after a never-ceasing darkness, on the dismal pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done, she was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, before she appeared to him, through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, and hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of astonishing recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and hear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny;
EUGENE McCASKEY,
LUCINDA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. H. Brown,	Lizzie Mahead,
Philip Fleming,	Jr. Mc Mahead,
Rachel Friday,	T. M. Mahead,
D. S. Young,	T. M. Mahead,
A. H. Carroll,	Lean Allison,
Mary Alexandorfer,	Mary J. Brown,
Wm. Jenkins,	Jane A. Morton,
Michael Harris,	J. C. Way,
Mrs. A. Fleming,	Mary J. Way,
G. S. Swinehart,	N. H. Hazen,
Mrs. Sarah Hyde,	Nancy Hazen,
Klien Hyde,	Mary M. Morton,
Wm. Allison,	W. M. H. Morton,
Miss Diewendorfer,	Ezra Hazen,
Mrs. Hyde,	Jennie Wilson,
J. Diewendorfer,	Chas. M. Wilson,
J. F. Mitchel,	Mary E. Wilson,
Mrs. M. Diewendorfer,	Mary Fallen,
A. Gardner,	Jennie Fallen,
J. Diewendorf r,	Martha Fallen,
J. F. Morrison,	James Fallen,
Mrs. M. Morrison,	Andr. E. Dobbs,
Robert Maxwell,	Jennie K. Dobbs,
Christiana Maxwell,	J. W. Dobbs,
Isabella Dobbs,	L. Dobbs,
D. Fisher,	W. H. Pence,
D. Fisher,	J. C. Fisher,
G. Fisher,	Williamina Fisher,
Dan'l Fisher,	(her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health, and the recovery of her sight. On examining letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that came to your establishment of the case of Miss C. Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 6 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there a called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I linger-ed on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, until about the middle of over getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by Dr. KEYSER, &c., while they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no21,3m

SIGHT RESTORED.

Pittsburgh, Pa., of the 16th of October, 1866, I having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am today in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its to ribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

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Mrs. Alexandorfer,	Mary J. Brown,
Wm. Jenkins,	Jane A. Morton,
Michael Harris,	J. C. Way,
Mrs. A. Fleming,	Mary J. Way,
G. S. Swinehart,	N. H. Hazen,
Klien Hyde,	Nancy Hazen,
Wm. Allison,	Mary M. Morton,
Miss Diewendorfer,	W. M. H. Morton,
Mrs. Hyde,	Ezra Hazen,
J. Diewendorfer,	Jennie Wilson,
J. F. Mitchel,	Chas. M. Wilson,
Mrs. M. Diewendorfer,	Mary E. Wilson,
A. Gardner,	Mary Fallen,
J. Diewendorf r,	Jennie Fallen,
J. F. Morrison,	Martha Fallen,
Mrs. M. Morrison,	James Fallen,
Robert Maxwell,	Andr. E. Dobbs,
Christiana Maxwell,	Jennie K. Dobbs,

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

No business was transacted in this Court yesterday.

District Court—Judge Williams.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—The case of Hanna, Hart & Co. vs. the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line, reported yesterday, occupied the entire session without being concluded.

Following is the list for Thursday:

2. Thos. J. Sheck vs. Wm. Reed.
3. Isaac Rodman et ux. vs. Nancy Armor's exrs.
4. Patrick & Friend vs. Wills & Coyle.
6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher Zug.
8. James H. Galer vs. H. Riddle.
17. J. C. Patterson & Co. vs. Building Committee Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
29. Cyrus Miller vs. Fuller & Eastman.
30. Steamer Dolphin vs. McCloy & Bro.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—In the case of Patrick O'Connor vs. Kayran Bracken, reported yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

The next case taken up was the West Branch Insurance Company vs. John Franz. An action to recover $18,00, being an assessment of 15 per centum on a certain promissory note—said assessment provided by a resolution of said creditors, agreeably to the act of Assembly incorporating said company. Non-suit entered.

Emanuel Ruth vs. Daniel Martin. Action to recover the sum of $100, being for a certain bill on City Bank, paid by defendant to plaintiff, which proved to be worthless. Verdict for the plaintiff for $100.

John Kerwin vs. Andrew Graham and Samuel Fletcher. This was an action to recover the sum of $47,50, being the price of cattle sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount of his claim.

Joseph Fleming & Co. vs. Charles H. DeKnight. Action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the failure of the defendant to fill a contract for oil, made by him with the plaintiffs on July 5th, 1867. Amount claimed $850. On trial.

On motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., H. A. Miller, Esq., of Franklin, Venango county, was duly qualified and admitted to the practice of law in this Court.

Following is the list for Thursday:

8. (Sept.) Ward vs. O'Neill.
38. (Dec.) P. F. M. Turnpike Road Co. vs. Mc Jaron.
39. Shaffer vs. Hosg.
41. O'Connor vs. steamboat "Fox."
43. Bost vs. Kramer.
44. Obringer vs. Kramer.
45. Bost vs. Kramer.
46. Wilson vs. Scott.
47. Obringer vs. Bauer.
48. Meyran & Bro. vs. Decker.
49. Coleman vs. O'Brien.
52. Robinson vs. Spencer.
53. McTighe et ux. vs. McTigh et ux.
54. Koppitz vs. Hageman.
55. Geib & Co. vs. Hardt et al.

Crystal Water Company of Allegheny County—Charter Refused.

In the matter of the application for a charter of the Crystal Water Company of Allegheny County, proposed to be located in Lawrenceville, argued in the Court of Common Pleas some weeks since, Judge Stowe yesterday delivered the following opinion:

The preliminary order in this case was made by the Court on the 2d day of November, 1867. At the time the borough of Lawrenceville was a municipal corporation, with a Burgess and Council having control over the streets and highways within its corporate limits.

There then was no legal obstacle in the way of granting this charter, (nor would there be any now, so faras we see, if the same state of things existed,) but since that time the Borough and Councils of Lawrenceville have ceased to exist, and of course we cannot now grant a charter in which there is no provision that the company applying for the charter shall have the right to lay down water pipes and use the streets within the former corporate limits for the purpose of carrying water to such points as the Councils of the Borough of Lawrenceville may designate.

We are therefore compelled to refuse the final order accompanying this charter.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE.

The case of the Com'th vs. James Montooth, indictment for homicide, was taken up. District Attorney Duff appeared for the Commonwealth and Thos. Howard and A. G. Cochran, Esqs., for the defense. The indictment charged Montooth with murder in causing the death of Owen McGovern on the morning of Thanksgiving, 28th of November last, by stabbing him with a knife in the neck. Considerable time was spent in impanelling a jury, and this being done, the Court took a recess till a quarter past one o'clock. Having re-assembled Mr. Duff opened the case to the jury briefly. The killing took place at the tavern of John McCarthy, in Pitt township, near Lawrenceville, where the parties boarded. Montooth, defendant, was injured at the explosion of Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, and was still unable to work at the time of the occurrence.

John McCarthy, sworn—Owen McGovern died at my house, in Pitt township, now within city limits, on the night of the 28th of November last, of a wound in the neck.

Dr. James Robinson, sworn—Was called to see McGovern in his last illness about half past six o'clock p. m. November 28th. When I first saw him he was pulseless at the wrist. The wound was on the right side of the neck, and penetrated into the windpipe; looked as if it had been inflicted with an instrument from a fourth to a half inch in width. The exterior jugular vein was severed and the anterior hacked. The wound was somewhat fatal, and I considered the man had bled sufficient to cause death. Ordinary penknife, with small blade, shown. The wound might have been inflicted with an instrument like this.

John McCarthy, recalled—The deceased and the prisoner boarded with me. They went to supper on the evening of the occurrence. Montooth came in and sat down on a bench near the stove; five or eight minutes after McGovern came out and sat alongside of Montooth, throwing himself heavily upon or against him. Montooth asked him to look out when he (McGovern) knew he (Montooth) was injured; McGovern said Montooth was not as much injured as he pretended to be; Montooth said that was no difference to him, (McGovern), and he should throw himself against those he had been in company with during the day. Wild words were next used, McGovern calling Montooth a "——b——" repeated the words three times; witness said there must be order kept; McGovern either struck or struck at Montooth, and then walked away; he then again advanced towards him, when Montooth arose from his seat and made a lunge forward, straight blow, towards McGovern, who stepped back, went to the bar, bought a cigar; he then passed along the bar, rubbing his back against the counter, and as a young man with whom he was acquainted came in, the door McGovern asked him to look at his neck and see if he was cut; the examination was made, his shirt was found bloody, and when his shirt collar, which appeared to fit tightly, was opened, the blood gushed out in a stream. Witness saw nothing in Montooth's hand, and had no suspicion of any cutting until the fact was discovered. McGovern seemed to be under the influence of liquor.

Cross-examined—Deceased had been boarding at the house for six or seven weeks; the prisoner for a longer time. When the deceased first came to the house the only one he appeared to be acquainted with was Montooth, and he roomed and slept with him. Montooth was one of the men injured at the explosion at Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, and had not been at work for some time.

Daniel Brose, sworn—Was in the house at the time of the occurrence; heard McGovern call Montooth a——; did not say he would whip him if he (Montooth) would clear him of the law. Saw Montooth make a lunge at McGovern, but did not know at the time that any cutting was done. Montooth told McGovern that he did not want anything to do with him.

Adam Henderson, sworn—Was not present in the house at the time of the cutting; heard a fuss in the bar and went in; saw Montooth standing near the stove with a knife in his hand, the blade open; he said he would cut the——heart out; McGovern was then standing with his back against the bar; McGovern asked witness to examine if he was cut; witness examined and found he was cut in the neck. Afterwards witness took Montooth into custody, and went with him to the Mayor's office. He admitted having done the cutting, and said he would have to stand for it. Witness obtained the knife with which the cutting was done, and said the one shown in evidence looked like it.

The Commonwealth here rested their case.

Mr. Cochran opened for the defense, contending that the prisoner had done nothing more than what the law justified him in doing in self-defence. The deceased had been drinking during the day and was quarrelsome. The prisoner was injured, unable to pursue his employment, and was seated at the stove, after supper, picking his teeth, with his knife, when deceased assailed him, first throwing himself against the prisoner, and when remonstrated with swearing he could and would whip the "dirty s——," and continuing his annoyance until he received the blow which caused his death.

Joseph Duvall, of the Fifth ward, testified to the good character of the prisoner for peace; never heard of him being in any difficulty.

Robert Carson, of Allegheny, had known the prisoner for sixteen years, and had never heard of his being in any difficulty before this one.

John Johnston had known the prisoner from boyhood, was a boy with him in the old country. Never knew him to have a quarrel with a man until the present case.

Wm. Cogrove, of East Birmingham, had known him from infancy. Never heard of his being under arrest until the present time.

The testimony of Patrick Murray, absent from the city, taken in writing at the Coroner's inquest, was read by consent. Murray stated that Montooth had a knife in his hand, and that Montooth told McGovern that he would use it, cut him, if he struck him (Montooth) again; that McGovern again slapped him, when Montooth got up and used the knife, cutting McGovern.

The testimony having closed the jury were addressed by Messrs. Cochran and Howard for the defense and Col. Duff for the prosecution. A verdict will be rendered to-day.

Undecided.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ann Markin, residing at Wood's Run, indicted as a "common scold," on oath of Thomas Foley, a neighbor, which was on trial Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the defendant and prosecutor each to pay one-half the costs. So the question as to whether Mrs. Markin is or is not a "common scold" cannot be said to be satisfactorily decided, and it is not likely, from the encouragement received, Mr. Foley will make another effort to establish the fact. It is to be hoped that Justice Kerr, in his reigns at Wood's Run, will be equal to the task of regulating a constituency somewhat boisterous at times, as seems to be the case from his returns to Court.

Admission to the Bar.—In the District Court yesterday, on motion of Major A. M. Brown, H. A. Miller, Esq., of Venango county, was admitted to the bar.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left in the Recorder's office, January 28th, 1868.

Christopher Hall to Juliet Lyman, Sep. 22, 1866, interest in a lot in Peebles township, on the Greensburg Pike, 50 feet by 200 feet.....$1

Jones & Laughlins to Joseph Keeling, July 13, 1867, the bituminous coal under 45 acres and 12 perches of ground in Baldwin township.

Duquesne Coal Company to Sarah Farquer, Jan. 23, 1868, lot in Wilkins township, No. 75 in said Company's plan of lots, containing 2 acres and 45 perches, reserving the coal.....$1000

Lucas Zimmer to John McDermott, Dec. 7, 1867, lot in Lawrenceville, 24 feet on Butler street, and extending back 110 feet to First alley.$2,000

William Robinson to John Fraser, October 1st, 1867, lots No. 15, 16 and 17, in Robinson's plan of lots in Manchester, fronting on Beaver street 54 feet and extending back 115 feet to an alley.....$1,000

Joseph Lowrie to John Shepler, October 31st, 1865, tract of land in Jefferson township, containing 112 acres.....$1,00

Inglewood Forest to Catharine Hardt, January 28th, 1868, lot in Fourth ward Allegheny, fronting 18 feet on Lacock street, and extending back 44 feet.....$1,700

Henry Fiah to John W. Taylor, Jan 28th, 1868, lot in Collins township, part of lot No. 33 in Reiter Homestead plan of lots.....$4,000

Louis Helm to John W. Taylor, Jan 28, 1368, lot on Liberty and Chestnut street, Allegheny, 46 by 55 feet....$5,000

Groceries—Where to Purchase.

In purchasing groceries it is at all times desirable to procure a good, fresh article and the purchasing community should remember that such an article can be obtained only at establishments that are doing a good business, as they are enabled, or in fact required, to replenish or replace stock more frequently than when business is dull. The establishment of McBride & George, at No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny, is a case in point. Having, as referred it, and it only requires a visit to convince the purchasers that those gentlemen keep nothing but what they can recommend, and that goods are not allowed to remain upon the shelves long enough to become stale. They keep on hand a complete assortment of groceries, canned fruits, spices, and in fact everything usually found in a first class grocery store, which they are selling at remarkably low prices, when the quality of the goods are taken into consideration. Our personal acquaintance with the gentlemen composing this firm enables us to speak advisedly of them and we have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them to our readers as honorable and fair dealing men.

Trouble at the Fort.

"Fort Maloney," which is situated on Tannehill street, in the Seventh ward, has a bad reputation, and is frequently the scene of drunken brawls, between lewd men and women of all colors. Barney Lucas, a negro, it appears occupies a room in the "fort," and his wife having taken a trip down the river as chamber maid, on one of the steamers, Barney has been improving her absence in a very questionable manner. Annie E. Butler, a colored lady, who occupies a room adjoining the one in which Barney resides, made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday against Barney for surety of the peace. She alleges that last Thursday disreputable women in his room, and that Monday night they were all drunk, and kept up such a "din and confusion" that she could not sleep, whereupon she went to Barney's room and requested him to keep quiet, when he threatened her with direvengeance. A warrant was issued for Barney's arrest.

Larceny.

Lawrence Gass made information before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, charging Theodore Bens with larceny. Gass is proprietor of a shoe shop, and some time since Bens was working for him, he being a shoemaker by trade. Subsequently Gass was arrested and confined in jail, where he remained for several weeks, and when he regained his liberty he discovered that his friend had been making way with his property. Having left Bens in charge of the shop suspicions at once fell upon him, he the purloiner of the missing articles, and consequently the information. A warrant was issued and the accused arrested, and upon searching his house found a number of goods, consisting of several pairs of lasts, boot trees, two chairs, a coat, and several other articles, were found and identified by the prosecutor. Bens was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing this morning.

Larceny by Bailee.

J. G. Winsboath made information before Alderman Humbert yesterday, charging Robert Kelly with larceny by bailee. The prosecutor is a member of the firm of D. Hensel & Co., and the defendant was an employe of the firm. It is alleged that he was entrusted with a large quantity of lasting to sell on commission, and that he sold the glass for $8 and appropriated the money to his own use. He was arrested, and taken to the Alderman's office, where the matter was compromised and the charge withdrawn, upon condition that the defendant would swear to abstain from the intoxicating liquors for one year, which he did and was discharged.

Weed Sewing Machine is All The Go.—Notwithstanding the hard times, the amount sold is astonishing. When a person is aware of possessing the article that has taken the front seat, or that is universally acknowledged to be the best, he has ground for satisfaction. It has been sent to the same house by three others had previously been sent. They were sent back and the Weed kept.

Weed does not take fits or spells when you want it to sew. Call and see it at R. H. Long's, No. 112 Grant street.

In Trouble Again.—Mrs. Murphy, a resident of the First ward, in the vicinity of the Point, who is not entirely unknown to the readers of police news, is in trouble again. Kate Kearney, yesterday, made oath against her, before Alderman McMasters, in which she charges her with selling liquor without license, selling on Sunday, keeping a bawdy house, and with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Attempted Escape.—Monday evening two persons confined in one cell in the penitentiary attempted to escape by cutting a hole through the ceiling of their cell, which was in the upper range, next to the roof. They had removed about half of the bricks between the ceiling and roof for a space of two feet square, when they were detected by the watchman and the plan of escape, whatever it may have been, frustrated.

False Pretense.—J. B. Hill, a lumber merchant in the Ninth ward, made oath before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Jacob Foreman with obtaining lumber to the value of $280 under false pretence. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Ladies, by all means do not forget the immense stock of Cloaks at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

We advise our fair readers to go at once without delay to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Don't forget to go to Spence's grea Cloak sales, No. 73 Market street.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

CITY ITEMS.

[COMMUNICATION.]

EDITORS GAZETTE:—*Dear Sirs*: As there seems to be a general misunderstanding in reference to my non-appearance at Central Skating Park, Pittsburgh, you will confer a great favor by allowing me through your columns to state a few of the facts. Some two weeks since I made arrangements with the proprietors of the Central Park to give exhibitions in Fancy Skating one week and to skate the championship match at their Park during the week, for which I was to receive a certain remuneration. After my arrival here last Monday, I found my contract was not binding, and as they refused to make it so, or give me security for my money, I refused to skate. Since then they have taken it upon themselves to award Mr. Smith the championship, which he does not claim, and will not unless he wins it in a fair match, and as I still wear the champion medal of America, until I am fairly beaten I shall continue to skate myself.

Yours, respectfully,
E. T. GOODRICH,
Champion Skater of America.

P. S.—I give exhibitions in fancy skating the balance of this week at the Keystone Skating Rink every afternoon and evening, where I am sure of my pay, and would be pleased to meet the many kind friends I made in Pittsburgh last winter, and who may rely on my sparing no pains to try to please and amuse. E. T. G.

Two Elegant Lady Skaters at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Terrible Slaughter of Goods—Panic in the Boot and Shoe Trade.

Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, at 55 and 57 Fifth street, are creating immense excitement in the boot and shoe business of this city, by marking down their immense and well selected stock of goods, and selling them at the following named prices:

Misses' high cut (tipped) Balmorals, $1.
Ladies' fine calf Balmorals, $1.
Children's kid polish Boots, $1 to $1.25.
Women's Lasting Gaiters, $1.
Ladies' glove kid polish Balmorals, $2.50.
Fine French Morocco polish Boots, $2.50.
Misses' fine Kid Boots (high cut), 1.50.
Ladies' fine Creole Walking Boots, extra high cut, $3.25.
Full line of Ladies' Morocco Balmorals (custom made), $2.25.
Ladies' Kid Slippers (heeled), 87 cts.
Best two ply all wool Carpet (per yard), 87 cts.
Blankets, Dry Goods and Notions marked down in proportion. Entire stock must be sold within thirty days. Don't forget the place.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

Miss Leale and Miss Sarah Tobey at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Something worth Knowing.

Business men and others who have occasion to dine "down town" should not forget that Holtzheimer's Continental Dining Rooms are on Fifth street, one door east of the Postoffice. The immense success attending the Continental can only be accounted for from the highly creditable manner in which it is conducted, and attributable alone to the attention given to the business by the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. William Holtzheimer. As a caterer to the wants and requirements of his patrons, Mr. H. is unequalled. The cleanliness and regularity of the establishment is always apparent on entering it, and the excellent manner in which everything is served up is inviting even to the taste of an epicure. Meals are served at all hours and at reasonable prices. Fifth street, one door east of the Postoffice, is the place.

E. T. Goodrich, Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Pittsburgh Crackers.

The use of crackers has become so general of late years that they have become an almost indispensable article, and there is no place in the world where a better article, or a greater variety is produced than in Pittsburgh, where we have a number of establishments engaged in the business, among the most of which is that of Wray Brothers, Nos. 29 and 31 Irwin street, whose attention to business, fair and honorable dealing with their customers, has established for them a reputation of the highest order. They only ask of the public a trial of their crackers, and feel confident that they will recommend themselves. Their prices are reasonable. Shipments will be made to all points, and packages delivered promptly in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the surrounding boroughs.

Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink this evening. Room for 3,000 spectators. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to appear in costume can procure tickets during the day at the Rink.

What Our Citizens Want—Call and see our supply of Dry Kindling Wood. We will deliver it to any locality free of charge for 25 cents per barrel. We believe it will please all those who try it. Leave orders at the Iron City Match Works, corner of Seventh and Grant street, Pittsburgh.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—Job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

Muslins Damaged by Water.—Two cases bleached Pillow Casing Muslins, slightly wet, for sale at 9 and 12c, on West corner Market and Fourth streets, No. 69.
THE GARDNER & STEWART.

Housekeeping Goods.—Extraordinary bargains in all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, Doyllies, Towels, Toweling, Quilts, Sheeting, Ticking, &c., at Barker's.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of Ladie's and Children's Cloaks, selling at half price at Spencer's, No. 73 Market street.

The largest and best assorted stock of Ladie's Cloaks in America, selling at half price at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Wet Muslins.—Two cases Pillow Case Muslins, slightly wet on edge, at fifteen cents per yard, at Barker's.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
TWICE A WEEK.
THE INMAN LINE,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY—carrying U. S. Mails. Tickets sold to and from Paris, London, England, Scotland, Ireland and France. Apply at the Company's office.
WM. HINCHMAN, Jr.,
Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passenger
54 FIFTH STREET,
Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
JAMES T BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1868.

Gold remained nearly unchanged to-day at 141; the lowest price being 140¾, and the highest 141⅝, with a disposition to sell. The possibility of some of the Southern States being admitted into the Union and likewise the improvement of our bonds in London and Frankfort, will exercise a declining influence on the gold premium.

Government bonds have been steadily going down since yesterday morning, the advance was too rapid and without any reaction in order to maintain prices where they were; the indications, however, are that a reaction will take place before the end of the week.

Stocks are decidedly lower to-day, and all stocks carried on margins are eagerly realized on as soon as there is sufficient margin. The abundance and ease in obtaining money on collaterals gives smaller operators more courage to buy, even on an excited market; on the other hand, the better class of railway shares are steadily absorbed by men of means to be held as permanent investments.

The Mining share market is dull but firm.

Money is easier, but paper is closely scrutinized.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 141; 5-20s, 1862, 111½; 1864, 109; 1865, 109½; Consols, 107½; 10-40s, 104; 7-30s, 107¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	97¼
Mariposa Land & Mining Co.	36½
Western Union Telegraph	37½
Erie R. R.	65
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	103½
Northwestern Railroad—common	69½
Northwestern—preferred	74¼
New York Central	131
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	23
Michigan Southern	90¾
Corydon	45
Quartz	1 ⅛
Quicksilver	45½

—There is considerable anxiety manifested in mercantile circles in regard to the probable course of Congress on the financial question. The repeal of the contraction act is regarded in some quarters as a step towards expansion, and active and free investment of capital would be initiated in the House of Representatives with the next two weeks. But the Senate Finance Committee, it must be borne in mind, as at present constituted, is totally opposed to all schemes of expansion, and will smother any measure of the kind which comes from the House, unless it is backed up by such an overwhelming pressure of public sentiment as to literally compel compliance with the demand. Only a few days since Mr. Sherman announced in open Senate that the committee would treat all such measures as above indicated, and it is reasonable to suppose that unless circumstances alter the case they will adhere to their resolution. A project which may succeed in case all others fail, is that to add thirty millions to the present amount of national bank circulation, for the purpose of supplying such portions of the country as are deficient in banking facilities and currency.

—There has been a general demand for Government stocks to-day, and, strange as it may seem, there is no supply of any issue, and holders of bonds are quite reluctant to place amounts of the new issue of 5-20s on the morning, fearing that the market will be advised to convert Seven Thirties to make their deliveries. The Assistant Treasurer was offered fifty millions for the 15th inst., but declined to act under instructions from Washington. There is a steady investment demand for bonds from the North, as a class of bondholders, and the street is nearly bare. The banks of the country, contrary to the opinion of many people, in relation to a return to gold and mixed upon the present market, but are willing rather than not to invest. The weekly statement shows that apart from the bonds held as security for their circulation, they are very much in debt to the Treasury for the Treasury is in no want of money, but has more than he can use to advantage. Legislation to-day will be powerless to affect the views and speculations of members of Congress and their confederates, and the idea there is of it in future the better for the country.

A Washington dispatch says: The Directors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Georgetown have applied to Judge Cartter, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York, against the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, to enjoin the latter from winding up said bank, and to annul the discharge of said receiver, a supposed having been served upon them yesterday. The Comptroller had previously, on Monday, declared the bank insolvent, declaring a dividend to the creditors of said bank, but will be prevented from carrying out this purpose by the action taken by the directors of the bank.

—The following are the earnings of some of the leading Railway companies during the year 1867, compared with 1866:

	1866.	1867.
Atlantic & Gt. Western	$5,476,276	$6,084,421
Erie	4,886,412	14,159,264
Michigan Southern	7,000,000	7,000,000
Fort Wayne	7,467,218	7,257,188
Illinois Central	8,944,344	8,894,000
Alton & Terre Haute	2,281,852	2,272,800
North Western	9,474,490	11,717,748
Rock Island	3,038,712	3,788,000
T. Wabash & Western	2,694,875	2,793,852
Rock Island	3,496,922	4,105,102
Hannibal & St. Joe	2,271,627	2,500,000
Ohio & Mississippi	3,360,563	3,459,310
Western Union	814,066	774,547

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1868.

CRUDE—The advance in the early new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is some little inquiry for spot oil, and we can report a sale of 600 bbls at 7c; holders generally are asking 7¼ to 7½, but there are no buyers above 7c, and even at that the demand is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants. For the month of March and April, the buyers at 7¼ to 7½, but no sellers below 8—we are cognizant of an offer to take 2000 bbls for April, at 7¾c. For all the year, buyer's option, there is not much inquiry, and but little offering; the last sale reported—some days since—was at 11½c. Telegrams from Oil City quote at 7½c.

REFINED—Bonded oil was a little more active to-day, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. We can report 800 for January at 22½d; 600 for last half of February, at 23c; and 600 for all the year, buyer's option, at 20c; we heard of an offer to sell a "mill" for all the year, buyer's option, at 20d, and a dollar up; and an offer to buy March at 22½d, seller's option.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day: Jas. Wilkins, 168; Fawcett & Bro., 160; John Munhall, 336; total, 664.

Sheriff's Sale.

Montzinsimer, Koehler & Co. 265 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 163 do do to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 192 to do to Emil Schaik, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 250 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 44 do do to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hotchkiss & Co. 100 barrels refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Flour dull and unchanged; no customers to-day. Wheat is dull but the prices remain unchanged. Cotton; sales at 15½c for middling, but, was generally held higher; Hemp steady but the sales were very small, prices ranging at $7.25@8.25 for superfine; $8.25@9.25 for extra; $9.25@11.50 for family and $12@14.00 for treble extra to fancy. Wheat, buyers are holding off; prices for choice red are firm at $2.50@2.75. Corn opened firmer but closed weak at 86@86c. Oats dull at 67@70c and 72c in the interior; very little offering from at $2.35@2.50 for spring and fall. Rye nothing done. Provisions, nothing doing and prices nominal. Pork at $27 per bbl—no common nominal at 23@24c for shoulders; 19½@19½c for ribbed sides; 17@18½c for clear do; 21½@22c for sugar cured. Lard firm and held at 12½@13c for prime steam and kettle rendered. Hogs range at $5.50@5.75. A previous statement of the number of hogs packed here to January 1st should be error. The total number is 243,000, averaging 228 pounds gross. Last year's packing was 175,000, and average weight 225 pounds gross. The weather is clear and the coldest of the season, the mercury being three degrees below zero this morning.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat dull and prices nominal at $2.35 for No. 1 winter red and $2.50 for No. 2. Corn opened firm, improved still further early, but the demand for shelled and prices are nominal. Oats firmer at 67@68c. Rye a shade firmer at $2.30@2.32. The supply is light. Barley firm at $2.25@2.30 for No. 1 to choice fall. Cotton active and prices higher, closing at 16¾@17c for middling. Whisky unchanged and quiet with but little demand. Provisions are firmer and quiet. Mess Pork is held at $27.50@28 for old and new. Bulk Meats held at 20¼@20½c, but no buyers at that figure. Bacon, shoulders, 19½@19¾c; Sides, with 19¾@20c, but no buyers at more than these rates. Bacon was sold to a moderate extent at 20¾c for clear Sides. Sugar Cured Hams dull at 18½@19c. Lard is held at 13½c, but this is 1c above the buyers. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs 26@28c. Hay very dull at $18@19 on arrival. Seeds firm at $2 for Clover and with a good demand; Timothy dull at $2.50@2.60. Flax in demand at $2.25@2.30. Sugar firm at 12@16c for raw. Coffee firm at 19@22c for Rio. The money market is easy. Gold 140¾.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 29.—Cattle receipts 2,345 head; in moderate packing request, at $3.95@4.12½ for light shipping, and $4.50@7.00 for good to choice shipping. Beef Cattle moderately active and 25c higher, at $6.75@8.00 for good to prime shipping. Sheep quiet, steady and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Snowing all day. Flour unchanged. Wheat very firm and unchanged. Corn dull and steady. Oats dull at 70c. Provisions dull.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, ROSIN OILS and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best wholesale, or other brands, and propose to sell on the following scale of prices, viz: Our No. 2 Lard is a reduction cannot be expected.
Black Crude, Miscellaneous and Black Lard Grade of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and Manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 4:65

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1868.

There is nothing new to be said about the general markets. Business continues about as dull as ever, with but little prospect of any immediate improvement; we confidently look for a change for the better, however, and this impression seems to be gaining strength daily.

GROCERIES—The grocery market has not been very active during the past week, the volume of business in the aggregate being light, which may be attributed to the extreme dullness of trade and a restricted navigation. There has been no remarkable changes in values, with the exception of Rice, which is up from one to two cents per pound; Coffee also, is a shade higher, in consequence of the advance in gold. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGAR—New Orleans, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Crushed, 17½c; "A" Coffee, 16½c; "B" do, 16c; Extra C, 15½c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 20½c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37c; Laguayra, 34c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90c; Cuba, 65@70c; Porto Rico, 75@76c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 80c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1.05@$1.10.

SPICES—Cassia, 30@35c; Cloves, 60c; Pepper, 31c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

RICE—Rangoon, 11c; Carolina, 12c.

SAGO—Manildo, 8½c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13½c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4.50 per box; Valentia, 20c per pound; Prunes, 21c; Currants, 16c for new.

BAR LEAD—1 c; Shot, $2.50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 11c; "Oakley's" 11½c; Rosin, 4¼@6c; "Dobbins," 16c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 23c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$9.50 per lb.

GRAIN—Wheat trade is in steady demand and scarce at $2.30@2.35 for Red, and $2.60@2.65 for White. Barley continues scarce and in demand, and prime Spring may be quoted at $1.80@1.90. Oats firm but unchanged; sale of car in elevator at 68½c; small sales of Ohio No. 2 Yellow at 69c; and Mixed at 68c; sales of car No. 2 Lard on private terms. Corn in fair demand and firm; sales of car No. 2 Yellow at 85c; shelled is plenty and dull. Rye is still quoted at $1.40@1.45.

FLOUR—The market is dull and somewhat neglected, though unchanged; we quote at $11@11.50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14.50@16.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is steady at $8.00. Buckwheat is dull and nominal at $4.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and steady, but unchanged at 19½c for Shoulders; 12½c for Ribbed Sides, and 16c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted higher; prime kettle rendered in tierces 13½c, and 14@14½c in keg. Mess Pork is firm at $27.50@28.00, but no sales can be reported.

APPLES—In steady demand, and with a limited supply, and light arrivals, prices are well sustained, ranging from $2 to $4 for fair to good, and $4.50@5 per barrel for prime to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very abundant and dull but unchanged. Peaches are still quoted at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@12c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; small sales in store at 60@70c per bushel, and $4.25@4.50 per bbl, as to quality.

SEED—Flaxseed is scarce and wanted; dealers are paying $2.35 for small lots, but a round lot would doubtless bring a higher figure. Small sales of Clover seed at $7.00@8.00. No movement in Timothy.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in steady demand but the supply is ample to meet it; we quote at 40@45c.

CHEESE—Unchanged at 22@23c.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at $1.50@1.80 for Bran; $1.70@1.75 for Seconds, and $2.20@2.30 for Middlings.

HAY—Is steady, with regular sales from jobbing wagons at $18@22, for common to strictly prime Timothy. Nothing doing in Baled.

HOMINY—Is being sold to the trade at $5.75@6 per bbl, as demand light.

LARD OIL—Is quiet; sales at 85c for No. 1, and $1.10 for No. 2.

BEANS—Steady at $2.35.

POULTRY—In demand; none in market.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Cotton firmer with a fair business; sales of 4,500 bales at 16½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 6,331 bbls—a shade firmer; sales 6,800 bbls at $8.60@9.30 for superfine State and western; $9.90@10.30 for extra State; $9.60@10.20 for superfine western, $12.50@13.50 for white wheat extra, $9.90@10.80 for R. H. O., $10.20@11.00 for common to choice extra Ohio; $9.60@10.20 for superfine, closing quiet; Canadian flour dull; sales 650 bbls at $9.60@10.50 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour steady; sales 150 bbls at $7.25@8.25. Whisky nominal. Wheat—receipts, 7,000 bush; sales 15,000 bush at $2.50 bush at $2.45 for No. 2 spring in store, $2.81@2.85 for red Pennsylvania, $3.15 for amber Michigan, $3.20 for white Kentucky, $3.27 for white Canada